

SUPPLEMENTAL AMENDMENT UNDER 37 C.F.R. § 1.111
Appln. No. 09/777,682

REMARKS

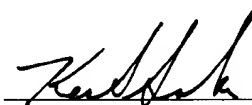
Upon entry of the Amendment filed on February 26, 2003, claims 1-2 and 4-28 are all the claims pending in the application. A three-month extension of time is being filed concurrently herewith.

The specification has been amended to further address drawing objections set forth in the Office Action dated September 27, 2002. A Submission of Corrected Drawing is also being submitted concurrently herewith to address further drawing objections.

In view of the above, reconsideration and allowance of this application are now believed to be in order, and such actions are hereby solicited. If any points remain in issue which the Examiner feels may be best resolved through a personal or telephone interview, the Examiner is kindly requested to contact the undersigned at the telephone number listed below.

The USPTO is directed and authorized to charge all required fees, except for the Issue Fee and the Publication Fee, to Deposit Account No. 19-4880. Please also credit any overpayments to said Deposit Account.

Respectfully submitted,



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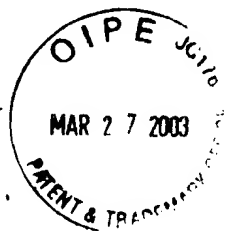
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PATENT TRADEMARK OFFICE

Date: March 27, 2003



APPENDIX

VERSION WITH MARKINGS TO SHOW CHANGES MADE

IN THE SPECIFICATION:

The specification is changed as follows:

Pages 3 and 4, bridging paragraph:

However the inorganic/organic composite materials are disadvantageous in that dispersion of the inorganic material (inorganic fine particles) in the organic material is apt to be deteriorated. That is, since the inorganic/organic radio-conductive materials are generally manufactured by so-called "melt deposition process" in which organic material 81 is melted on a substrate 83 (Figure 8) heated by a hot plate 82, inorganic particles are added to the molten organic material 81, and the mixture is stirred by, for instance, a spatula to form a film, it is difficult to uniformly disperse the inorganic particles in the organic material. When dispersion of the inorganic particles is not satisfactory, agglomerates of the inorganic particles are left in the formed thin film. The agglomerates deteriorate radio-conductive properties and durability to high electric fields, and can cause electric charge trapping.

Page 21, first full paragraph:

The first conductive layer 1 of the solid sensor 10 is connected to the negative pole of the power source 50 through the first switching means S1 and to a movable contact of the second switching means S2. The second switching means S2 has a pair of fixed contacts, one of which (a first fixed contact) is connected to the electric current detecting means 70 and the other of which (a second fixed contact) is grounded. The second conductive layer 5 of the solid sensor 10

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and the positive pole of the power source 50 are grounded. The electric current detecting means comprises a detection amplifier 70a in the form of an operational amplifier and a feedback resistor 70b and forms a so-called current/voltage conversion circuit.